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The Balance, AND COLUMBIAN REPOSITORY.

"HAIL SACRED POLITY, BY FREEDOM REAR'D!
"HAIL SACRED FREEDOM, WHEN BY LAW RESTRAIN'D!"
BEATTIE.

HUDSON, (NEW-YORK) TUESDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1805.

Editorial.

"VINDICATION OF MR. JEFFERSON."

THE *Enquirer* had got thus far with his vindication, when, as if his hand was palfied, his pen dropped. Inftead of purfuing the taft of correcting the errors of the federaliſts, he turned about, and very laudably employed himſelf in correcting his own errors. It was found that this overweening vindicator, had taken a very unfavorable poſition—a poſition in which

His gun, though aim'd at duck or plover,
Bore wide and kick'd its owner over.

It was perceived that it would not anſwer the deſired purpoſe, to compliment Mr. Jefferſon's modeſty and magnanimity at the expenſe of his courage and talents. The federaliſts had aſcribed to Mr. Jefferſon, a deficiency in the latter qualifications. To admit this deficiency, therefore, was to admit as much as federaliſts could deſire.—Conſequently, the *Enquirer* was ordered* to change his ground. And leſt we ſhould be accuſed of miſrepreſenting his language, we give his very words :—

"AN ERROR CORRECTED.

"When we ſtated in the 4th No. of the "Vindication of Mr. Jefferſon," that he "had reſigned the office of governor in the "year 1781, we ſtated what thouſands of "reſpectable perſons" had long aſſerted "and uniformly believed. Inſtead of re-"ſorting to the records of ſtate, we were "ſatisfied with the teſtimony of numerous "believers. We have diſcovered our "miſtake; and we have diſcovered too the "ſource from which it originally flowed.

"Mr. Jefferſon never *did reſign* the of-"fice of governor. He had already ſerv-"ed two entire years, and was authoriſed "by the conſtitution to ſerve a third, but "on account of the complaints which were "abſurdly ſet up againſt his official con-"duct, neither himſelf nor his friends "were willing to profit by the proviſion "of the conſtitution. They wiſhed an en-"quiry to be held upon his official con-"duct. They were unwilling to arreſt its "progreſs by clothing him with the robes "of office. If this enquiry ſhould termi-"nate in an impeachment, he was anxious "to meet it in the character of a private "citizen. Such only was the conduct "that he purſued."

The *Enquirer* requeſts thoſe who have not yet republiſhed the 4th No. (ſee laſt Balance) to correct the following Errata :

"1. In place of the firſt and ſecond par-"agraphs inſert the following introduc-"tion :—

"It was ſhortly after this period, that "Mr. Jefferſon repaired to Monticello, 2 "or 3 miles from Charlotteſville, where "the legiſlature had determined to meet in "the early part of June. His office was "on the point of expiring, but the conſti-"tution of his ſtate had ſtill authoriſed him "to ſerve during a third year. Actuated "by the moſt laudable motives, however, "his friends determined not to bring him "forward as a candidate. Cenſures had "been paſſed upon his adminiſtration by "thoſe, who were unacquainted with his "meaſures and the ſtate of the country.—"They had even declared that it was in-"cumbent upon the legiſlature, to make a "formal enquiry into his conduct. Under "theſe circumſtances the friends of Mr. "Jefferſon reſolved to make no exertions "to re-elect him. They wiſhed to ſee the "menaced inquiry made, and even an im-"peachment purſued; and they were un-"willing to throw any obſtacles in their "way by inveſting Mr. Jefferſon with the "dignity and influence of ſuch an office.

"It is not true then, as Mr. Turner has "aſſerted; that Mr. J. *did* "forward his "reſignation to the aſſembly" and that "the abdication of the govern[illegible]" "a "matter of record." It is true only, that "Mr. J. *after* having ſerved during two "entire years, was unwilling to *accept* of "the appointment during the *third* year; "and that the motives of this determina-"tion did not ſpring from any fear of en-"countering the perils of the ſituation, but "from a deſire of promoting a legiſlative "enquiry into his conduct."

The *Enquirer* does indeed change his ground; but we cannot ſee, that, in point of *fact*, he has mended the matter an atom. He only proves that Mr. Jefferſon, inſtead of a very ſhort period, had *one whole year* to ſerve, when he abandoned the govern-ment. But it is now aſſerted, in contra-diction of what was admitted in the 4th No. of the "Vindication," that neither cowardice nor inability induced Mr. Jef-ferſon to quit his poſt. It is ſaid to have been done, "on account of the complaints which were ſet up againſt his official con-duct."—"Cenſures had been paſſed upon his adminiſtration."—"They had even de-clared that it was incumbent upon the le-giſlature, to make a formal enquiry into his conduct." Here an enquiry is nam-

* We say *ordered*, because it is evident from the very circumſtance alluded to, that the *Enquirer* is nothing but a tool in this buſineſs. No man, left to himſelf, could have been guilty of ſuch palpable contradictions.

ſally ſuggeſted. Had Mr. Jefferſon's conduct, then, been ſuch as to excite the ſuſpicions of his own fellow citizens? Had he managed the affairs of the ſtate in ſuch a manner, that an impeachment was threatened? If ſo, there muſt have been ſome ground for ſuſpicion and cenſure. There could not have been ſo much *ſmoke* without ſome *fire*.

But, ſays the *Enquirer*, Mr. Jefferſon's friends "wiſhed to ſee the menaced enquiry made, and even an impeachment purſued; and they were unwilling to throw any obſtacles in their way by inveſting Mr. Jefferſon with the dignity and influence of ſuch an office."

Exerciſing the right enjoyed by the *Enquirer*, let us alſo gueſs at Mr. Jefferſon's motives for withdrawing from his official ſtation. He was highly cenſured for his conduct, and an enquiry was threatened. Had he continued in office, the threat would undoubtedly have been executed.—By relinquiſhing his office, he hoped to eſcape the enquiry; or, if it ſhould be proſecuted, a cry of perſecution might be raiſed againſt his accuſers.

It will be recollected that the *Enquirer* began this "Vindication" with a view of refuting the inſinuation of the federaliſts, that Mr. Jefferſon's conduct was ſuch, while he was governor of Virginia in the time of the revolution, as to prove him unfit for preſident of the United States. Now, then, let us apply his defence to the caſe in queſtion.

Mr. Jefferſon is preſident of the United States, and the conſtitutional term of his ſervice will not expire for ſome time. He is highly cenſured for his official conduct. Suppoſe a war ſhould break out, and the enemy ſhould invade our country; and ſuppoſe Mr. Jefferſon ſhould flee to the mountains, and leave us without a preſident. Should we ſtop to enquire into his *motives* for ſuch a deſertion before we cenſured him? Should we not, with one voice, pronounce him unfit for the ſtation to which the blind zeal of a party has raiſed him?—That ſuch was his conduct under ſimilar circumſtances, will appear from the following brief recapitulation:—

Firſt.—Mr. Jefferſon was governor of Virginia, when that ſtate was invaded; and it does not appear that he ever raiſed a finger to *oppoſe* the progreſs of the enemy.

Second.—At the critical moment, when a powerful army was approaching the *then* ſeat of government, and when all the energies of the country were required for its defence, Mr. Jefferſon precipitately abandoned his poſt, as commander in chief, without waiting the appointment of a ſucceſſor, and in his great haſte to find a place of ſafety for himſelf, actually left the ſtate deſtitute of a governor.

Third.—He retreated to the woods [and caves] of the mountain, where he lay concealed until the enemy had retired from his *fair weather habitation*, when he removed to a ſecluded place in the country, to wait until Gen. Waſhington, with the *northern army*, could drive the invaders from his ſtate.

Theſe facts, reader are not founded on the "ſlanderous" tales of the federaliſts; but they are the ſtatements of a Virginia democrat, who, with all the heroiſm and gallantry of a Don Quixote, had undertaken a "Vindication of Mr. Jefferſon."

Selected.

FROM THE (N. Y.) EVENING POST.

THOMAS TURNER.

EVER ſince Mr. Turner's Letter appeared in the Boſton Repertory, the democratic editors and writers have been laboring, each in his own way, to parry the effect of the charges it contained. Two were found, Mr. Thomas Paine, and Mr. Ritchie, editor of the Richmond Enquirer, who maintained that the accuſations admitting them to be all true as ſtated by Mr. Turner, amounted to nothing. Ritchie indeed excepted the charge of Mr. Jefferſon's abdicating his government in time of danger, becauſe, as it now appears from his paper, he fancies he is prepared to meet that; but as to all the reſt, both he and Paine aſſert they are mere picadillos. Other writers on Mr. Jefferſon's ſide ſeem to think this wont quite do in a chriſtian country and theſe adopt the management of experienced advocates at the bar, who when they find the teſtimony too pointed and irreſiſtible always in the laſt reſort attack the character of the witneſs.—Hence, one paper, the Republican Advocate, if my memory ſerves me, comes out with charging Thomas Turner with being a low fellow and a *dancing maſter*. This was eargerly laid hold of by his brother editors and republiſhed with additional comments, ſhewing how little credit ought in equity and good conſcience to be given to a dancing maſter. But after this ſtory had got pretty well on its way to New-Hampſhire, it was diſcovered that Thomas Turner the dancing maſter was a native of Boſton and had been dead ſome years. Thus ended the charge of being a dancing maſter.

This morning, however, Thomas Turner's character is aſſailed in the Aurora in a more ſerious manner than that of his being a dancing maſter, for he is charged with being a thief, and having ſtolen a broad cloth cloak from a member of congreſs when congreſs ſat in Philadelphia, and all the particulars of the ſtory are given in detail. The Aurora informs us that ——but the ſtory is ſo prettily told that the reader ſhall have it in his own words.

"At a company of which it ſo happened he was one, and of which members of Congreſs compoſed the larger number, one of them had brought as was the faſhion of Virginia, a very fine blue cloth cloak; by which the eye of Tom Turner was ſmitten, and deſirous to try *how it would fit him*, he took a favorable moment when he might try it unobſerved; and he ſo much liked it that he determined to walk in the ſtreet with it; and he walked in the ſtreet; ſome ſay how he walked home, and forgot to return with it.

The member of Congreſs looked in vain for his cloak; and was obliged to go home without it; he advertiſed for a week but no cloak returned—Tom Turner had *forgot it*.

However as it muſt have been taken by ſomebody who was there, a good look out was kept for the cloak; and the member of congreſs accompanied by another friend happened to go to church, where they found Tom Turner ſnug under the ſuperfine cloth cloak.

Poor Tom was requeſted to withdraw, and after ſome reluctant hums and haws about diſturbing a man at his *devotions*, he did walk out, but he ſtoutly inſiſted that the cloak was his own, and bought with his own money, and the name of the taylor was given by Tom Turner. The member of congreſs however took the liberty of inſiſting to ſee the inſide of the cloak; which to be ſure Tom reluctantly yielded to—and behold beneath the lining of the collar, when turned up, the name of the member of congreſs was found."

Now as we happen to know ſomething about this affair, we muſt beg leave to correct Mr. Duane in one or two particulars which will not perhaps be thought immaterial.

It is true the cloak was taken ſomething in the manner Mr. Duane tells the ſtory; he is only miſtaken as to the parties. Here,

as Duport the Frenchman uſed to ſay he has "*done a blunder.*"

The truth is the cloak in queſtion belonged to Mr. Hillhouſe, member of congreſs from Connecticut, and it was taken from him by one Mr. Thomas Turner, or as Duane has it Tom Turner; but Tom Turner inſtead of the reſpectable Virginia planter who wrote the letter to Dr. Park, was a man of the ſame name who belonged to the Philoſophical Society of Philadelphia, of which Mr. Jefferſon was Preſident, and what is more and gives a finiſh to the whole, he was, like pillory Nichols of Boſton, and Callendar, one of Mr. Jefferſon's philoſophical and confidential *correſpondents!* Any body inclined to doubt this may be informed by dropping a note to Mr. Jefferſon per mail.

FROM THE SAME.

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

I will give the above ſum to William Duane or Argus, or to any man like William Duane or Argus, to prove, on the oath of any perſon unlike William Duane or Argus, i. e. any perſon of *reſpectable character* that I have ever at any time of my life, been ſeen in Philadelphia or Cincinati.

Flimſey, miſerably flimſey, muſt be the ground whereon ſtands the character of our *immortal* Preſident, when his *beſt friends* find occaſion to reſort to ſuch dirty, ſuch *prepoſterous* means to uphold it.

T: TURNER.

Eastern View, Virginia, Sept. 15, 1805.

N. B. Every printer in the United States who is a friend to juſtice, will of courſe give place to the above. T. T.

BAROMETER SQUIBS.

Signs of repentance.—The Bee has got a new head, but it is veil'd in crape, [we thought it was a coffin.] Repentance tho' late if it is ſincere, ſhould be acepted. The Bee, though in mourning, muſt be put upon its good behaviour. We muſt ſee whether its future conduct accord with its preſent penitential externals.

The Plumb Pudding—The political jugglers in New-York, after moulding the Merchants' Bank into all the various ſhapes of antique, or modern confectionary, have at length tranſmogrified it into a plumb pudding, to be ſerved up at the next corporation dinner, over which his Worſhip the Mayor, is to ſay grace; Teuny Trincum [Wortman] is then to make a long and learned ſpeech on the ſpecific qualities both moral and political, of eatables and drinkables; Rickey Dickey Simper [Riker] will then plug the pudding; Jemmy Trickum [Cheetham] will ſlice it up; the Nothern Fugleman [our friend Ambroſe] will examine its entrails, and *proteſt* upon its merits, while the gaping members of the gang, ſtand round clamoring for their ſhares, until Rorydory Bobadil [Theodorus Bailey] (who is all the while in the elbow chair,) gives the ſignal for a general ſet-to, when the magic pudding vaniſhes in a crack,

And like the baſeleſs fabric of a viſion,
Leaves not a trace behind.

The grand ſyſtem progreſſing.—Duane in Pennſylvania, with a mob of levellers at his heels has proclaimed war againſt the conſtitution, and is attempting to deſtroy, root and branch, the Bench and the Bar of that ſtate. Mr. Holt, in the laſt Bee quotes the words of our Saviour in ſupport of this exterminating work, and profanely adds, "If Duane had lived in the days of Jeſus Chriſt, he would have found the higheſt teſtimony in favor of his denunciation of the lawyers." As Cheetham is but one grade below Duane, we next expect to ſee him placed by our new republican gentry, arm and arm with St. Paul and Peter.

Editor's Cloſet.

"*Let a repenting Sinner live.*"

A writer in the *Barometer*, in defending Mr. Tillotſon, againſt the attacks of "Valerius," a writer in the *Albany Regiſter*, cloſes in the following manner:—

"He has no fate to deplore, unleſs, like "his colleague Cheetham, Valerius con"templates an attack 'in the unſuſpecting "moments of ſleep.' And to eaſe the Ter"roriſts on the ſubject of office, I am au"thoriſed in ſaying that he never will hold "or execute an office which is at the diſ"poſal of Valerius, Narrator, Cheetham, or "in the power of this group of worthies to "take from him. And as for the 'errors "to mourn over,' meaning political errors, "I conclude.—Yes! he does confeſs "them, and wiſhes it was in his power to "make full expiation to his inſulted coun"try. He mourns in ſackcloth and aſhes "for his paſt offences, and laments from "the bottom of his heart, that he ever had "the leaſt agency in elevating men who "have betrayed, deceived, and calumnia"ted every friend, benefactor, and party "that they have been connected with."

We know not whether Mr. Tillotſon authoriſed theſe declarations; but it is now a fortnight ſince they appeared, and they have not been diſavowed. Such ſentiments do honor to the head and heart of any politician. The man who thus honeſtly and candidly retracts his errors, renders a greater ſervice to ſociety, than a thouſand wrong-headed partizans, who would ſooner loſe their ears, than give up an opinion.

We deſpiſe a mere *turn-coat*, who changes his ſide for the ſake of an office. But he who abandons a party, when convinced of their iniquity, at the hazard of loſing his office and influence, is entitled to the reſpect of every upright man.

CONNECTICUT SAFE.

The pranks of democracy have done ſome good. Thoſe ſtates not entirely loſt, have taken warning from the fate of New-York and Pennſylvania, and are retracing their downward ſteps as faſt as poſſible. In Connecticut, Vermont, & Rhode-Iſland, the ſtrength of federaliſm is augmenting. Several towns in Connecticut, which had formerly ſent democrats to the aſſembly, returned federaliſts at the late election. The *Courant* gives the following as the reſult.

	Federal.	*Democratic.*
County of Hartford	19	12
New-Haven	13	9
New-London	11	8
Fairfield	12	16
Windham	23	2
Litchfield	35	4
Middleſex	11	3
Tolland	10	7
	134	61
	61	
Federal Majority	73	

"Our gain (ſays the *Courant*) ſince laſt ſpring is 18 and our loſs 10, making a balance of 8 in our favor."

The *Courant* alſo furniſhes the following ſtatement of the number of the democratic members in the three laſt legiſlatures:—

In May 1804, there were	78
In October 1804	63
In May 1805	69
In October 1805 there will be	61

A FRIENDLY HINT.

Since federaliſts ſeem generally diſpoſed to take no part in the family conteſt, we regret that a reſpectable paper,* which has been active and uniform in the ſupport of ſound principles, ſhould be drawn by a ſpirit of rivalſhip or reſentment, into the controverſy. * The *Poughkeepſie Journal.*

Agricultural.

EXTRACT.

The communication from Mr. Benjamin Ely, of Simsbury, which was published in the Courant sometime ago, has lately been republished in a Philadelphia paper, *(The Evening Fire-Side)* together with the following remarks from Dean's New-England Farmer. [*Conn. Cour.*]

MR. DEAN says, "I have had a bed of this grass for two years past on a hungry sand. It has grown luxuriantly, the stems rising to the height of three feet; and the seeds ripened the year it was sowed, though it was not sowed till the end of May. The second year the seeds ripened, I think, in June. The severity of our winter frost neither killed any of it, nor so much as altered the verdure of the stems or leaves. Some of it was cut up and given to cattle, as soon as the snow was off, which they ate very greedily.

"I think this plant bids fair to be a profitable grass in this country, where frost occasions the confining our stocks to dry fodder for six or seven months. For on a pasture of this grass, cattle, horses, and sheep, may feed till the ground is covered with snow; and again in the spring as soon as the ground is bare.

"It is also excellent for soiling, or to give green to cattle in racks; and when it is made into hay, the leaves are not apt to crumble, or any part of the hay to be wasted.

"They who wish to propagate this grass, may be assured, that there is not the least difficulty in doing it; For it is not only a most hardy plant, but I have not found it to be at all liable to be hurt by any kind of insects. The English farmers recommend keeping it clear of weeds during the first summer, or till it is so large as to cover the ground. This may be done partly by harrowing: for as it is a strong tap-rooted plant, the teeth of the harrow will not injure the roots.

[*Domes. Encycl.*]

Monitorial.

To aid the cause of virtue and religion.

Extract from the Miscellaneous Companion, by William Mattmews.

MAXIMS AND THOUGHTS.

NEVER call a man *rogue*, or bluntly charge him with dishonesty; few men can bear either: if thou believe a man to be dishonest, coolly and clearly state thy reasons against him, and leave him to draw the conclusion: thou wilt be in danger of hurting thyself by doing otherwise, and of making him worse.

IF thou rashly say a thing which ought not to have been said, confess thy fault as soon as thou canst; it is the least atonement thou canst make. If thou rashly engage to do a thing which ought not to be done do not make bad worse by persisting to do it for thy word's sake.

THE cares of this life being necessarily many, is it not wise to make them as few as possible by contentment in a little business?

MUCH business bringeth much worldly care; and what can compensate for the loss of time, that is voluntarialy and unnecessarily incumbered?

IF we let the inward instructor speak, and be obeyed in little things, we shall never want a guide in great ones.

ALL true riches centre in the mind; but the love of outward grandeur and pleasure makes the poverty of the spirit!

BE not over-earnest in the pursuit even of those outward objects that may seem the most proper for thee; for steadiness and calmness of mind make a present good, which over-earnestness of desire may destroy.

THAT good often wears best, and lasts longest, which is obtained by steady and patient application.

WORDS are often easy when proof is hard; and the tongue is found to be the ever faithful auxiliary of the determined and obstinate mind.

Political.

FROM THE UNITED STATES' GAZETTE.

Ruin of our Commerce.

IT appears to be granted on all hands that American property to a vast amount scattered over every ocean and sea is daily falling a prey to some one or other of the belligerent powers of Europe under pretences which are a mockery upon the laws of nations and an open outrage upon the rights of neutrals. We have the authority of an English newspaper for stating that orders have been given by the British government for the detention of all "American vessels having on board property not the *produce* of the U. S." Is this so or is it not? If such orders have actually been given, must they not have been known to our minister or consul? It ought not to be supposed that they are loitering about the court of St. James merely for the purpose of *getting* their salaries, totally unmindful of the duties of their stations. If they know of such orders, they must have informed our government of the fact at least as soon as it could be made known to us through the channel of English newspapers. What then, supposing the fact to be so, has prevented our administration from making the danger officially known and instantly calling congress together to deliberate upon the proper means of repelling such a flagrant act of hostility? If the whole is a mere unfounded rumour, that ought also to be officially known by our government; for upon the publication of the article alluded to it became the duty of our minister in London to demand an explanation; and if the orders were disavowed by the British government, that disavowal should have been made known without delay to our government, and officially published here.—Why then are we left so totally in the dark upon a subject so deeply interesting to the nation?—We know, that the price of insurance within a few days, has risen in some cases more than an hundred per cent. We know, that armed vessels along the coast take and carry in almost every American ship that falls in their way; and we know further, that it was the duty of our government long since to ascertain whether these enormities are committed by the authority of the governments to which these vessels belong, and to have taken public measures accordingly. When we look at these things, and then turn our eyes towards the administration and see the members of it scattered about the country, engaged in paltry cabals about a petty state election, or something else equally frivolous compared with the momentous concerns with which their time and their talents ought to be occupied, we feel an indignation which it may not be prudent to express.

FROM THE POLITICAL REGISTER.

ALTHOUGH possessed of the means not only to exact justice from the belligerent powers, but to command their forbearance and respect, the United States, owing to the imbecility of their administration, have become both the prey and the contempt of every nation.

With a commerce which employs seventy thousand of the best seamen in the world, and on which fifty thousand more might be immediately engrafted, and in every way qualified, to maintain the honor of our flag, and the rights of our citi-

zens; with a capital which neither needs nor ſolicits the aid of foreign credit; with ſkill, enterprize, and induſtry, exceeding any other people; with an agriculture to nouriſh all the wants of commerce; and with every raw material to ſupply our manufactures—with the beſt harbors, and the moſt extenſive ſeacoaſt of any nation within the temperate zone; with a population and reſources exceeding moſt of the individual European States, and which, within a century, will equal the whole of them—with intelligence to appreciate, and intrepidity to aſſert our rights, and to maintain the advantages which nature has conferred upon our country; we have ſuffered all theſe bleſſings to be abuſed by the ignorance, prejudice, and puſillanimity of the moſt incompetent cabinet that was ever called to adminiſter the government of a free people.

Yielding our belief to the whinings of hypocriſy, and the ſophiſticated reaſonings of ſelf-intereſted men, we have confided the ſceptre of the nation, and the ſword of her defence, to weak and trembling hands. We have proſtrated the national dignity at the foot of an idol, and we have ſurrendered the rights of her commercial and ſea-faring citizens to the prejudices of a viſionary and bigoted theoriſt.

We have placed at the head of our affairs a man, whom his beſt friends declare to be deſtitute of the requiſites moſt eſſential in the preſent age of the world, to a chief magiſtrate*—military firmneſs and military ſkill—and the conſequences of ſuch a choice have at length involved us in all the ſufferings of war, without a poſſibility of retribution, other than may be derived from the reſentment of individuals, goaded into perſonal hoſtility by the robbery and inſult of foreign free-booters. Unleſs, indeed, the reſtraints which are now impoſed not only on our commerce, but on our rights of ſovereignty, ſhould rouſe the nation to ſuch a ſtyle of remonſtrance as will leave no alternative but reſiſtance or abdication. In the latter event, and we believe it is now the wiſh of a majority of the people, the government would devolve on an officer, whoſe character pledges him at leaſt to a ſpirited exerciſe of his truſt.

Encouraged by our tame endurance of her ſmaller piracies upon our commerce, the government of Great Britain has aſſumed a ground of aggreſſion which outſtrips every other outrage, and reduces all our mercantile concerns to a ſlaviſh dependence on her will and pleaſure.

That this moſt extraordinary proceeding has been predicated on the forbearance & puſillanimity of our Cabinet, will be clear to every man, who will attentively peruſe the annexed documents, whence it appears that a ſimilar meaſure, on the part of Great Britain, had been formerly contemplated, and was laid aſide on the remonſtrance of Mr. King, who correctly repreſented the intereſts, the ſpirit, and the underſtanding of the American people. How we are now repreſented by Mr. Jefferſon's Diplomatiſts, the abortive negociations of Paris, Madrid and London, ſufficiently explain; while the practical commentary of Britiſh, French and Spaniſh depredations, fully illuſtrate the reſpect which they entertain for our magnanimous adminiſtration. And if ſuch be their diſpoſition and their practice towards us while they are embroiled with each other, and dependent on us for ſupplies, what are we to expect when the return of peace ſhall combine them in a common league againſt us.

From Mr. King to Lord Hawkeſbury.

Great Cumberland Place, March 13, 1801.

My Lord,

The decree of the Vice-admiralty court of Naſſau, a copy of which is annexed condemning the cargo of an American veſſel, going from the United States to a port in the Spaniſh colonies, upon the ground that the articles of innocent merchandize, compoſing the ſame, though bona fide neutral property, were of the growth of Spain, having been ſanctioned, and the principles extended by the prize courts of the Britiſh Iſlands, and particularly by the courts of Jamaica, has been deemed ſufficient authority to the commanders of the ſhips of war and privateers cruiſing in thoſe ſeas, to fall upon and capture all American veſſels bound to an enemy's colony, and having on board any articles of the growth or manufacture of a nation at war with Great Britain.

Theſe captures which are vindicated by what is termed the belligerent's right to diſtreſs his enemy, by interrupting the ſupplies which his habits or convenience may require, have produced the ſtrongeſt and moſt ſerious complaints among the American merchants, who have ſeen with indignation, a reaſon aſſigned for the capture and confiſcation of their property, which is totally diſregarded in the open trade carried on between the Britiſh and Spaniſh colonies by Britiſh and Spaniſh ſubjects, in the very article, the ſupply of which by neutral veſſels is unjuſtly interrupted.

The law of nations acknowledged in the treaty of amity, commerce and navigation, between the United States and Great Britain, allows the goods of an enemy to be a lawful prize, and pronounces thoſe of a friend to be free.

While the United States take no meaſures to abridge the rights of Great Britain, as a belligerent, they are bound to reſiſt with firmneſs, every attempt to extend them, at the expence of the equally inconteſtible rights of nations, which find their intereſt and duty in living in peace with the reſt of the world.

So long as the ancient law of nations is obſerved which protects the innocent merchandize of neutrals, while it abandons to the belligerent the goods of his enemy, a plain rule exiſts, and may be appealed to, to decide the rights of peace and war. The belligerent has no better authority to curtail the rights of the neutral than the neutral has to do the like in regard to the rights of the belligerent; and it is only by an adherence to the ancient code, and the rejection of modern gloſſes, that fixed and preciſe rules can be found defining the rights, and regulating the duties of independent States.

This ſubject is of ſuch importance, and the eſſential intereſts of the United States, whoſe policy is that of peace, are ſo deeply affected by the doctrines which during the preſent war, have been ſet up in order to enlarge the rights of belligerents, at the expence of thoſe of neutrals, that I ſhall without loſs of time, ſubmit to your Lordſhip's conſideration ſuch further reflections reſpecting the ſame, as its great importance appears to demand.

In the mean time, as the deciſions referred to cannot, from the unavoidable delay which attends the proſecution of appeals be ſpeedily reverſed, and as the effect of thoſe decrees will continue to be the unjuſt and ruinous interception of the American commerce in the Weſt-India ſeas, it is my duty to require that preciſe inſtructions, ſhall without delay, be diſpatched to the proper officers in the Weſt-Indies and Nova Scotia to correct the abuſes which have ariſen out of thoſe illegal decrees, and put an end to the depredations which are waſting the lawful commerce of a peaceable and friendly nation. With great conſideration and reſpect, I have the honor to be your Lordſhip's moſt obedient and moſt humble ſervant,

(Signed) RUFUS KING.

Lord Hawkesbury.

Downing-ſtreet, April 11, 1801.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 13th of laſt month, and to inform you that in conſequence of the repreſentation contained in it, a letter has been written by his majeſty's command by his grace the Duke of Portland, to the lords commiſſioners of the admiralty; a copy of which letter I herewith encloſe to you for the information of

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* *See the labored attempt to Vindicate Mr. Jefferſon in the Richmond Enquirer.*

the government of the United States. I have the honor to be, with great truth, sir, your moſt obedient ſervant,

(Signed) HAWKESBURY.

Rufus King, &c.

Whitehall, March 30, 1081.

My Lords,

I tranſmit to your lordſhips herewith, a copy of the decree of the Vice Admiralty court of Naſſau, condemning the cargo of an American veſſel, going from the United States, to a port in the Spaniſh Colonies; and the ſaid decree having been referred to the conſideration of the king's advocate general, your lordſhips will perceive from his report, an extract from which I encloſe, that it is his opinion that the ſentence of the Vice Admiralty is erroneous and is founded in a miſapprehenſion or miſapplication of the principles laid down in the deciſion of the high court of admiralty referred to without attending to the limitation therein contained.

In order therefore to put a ſtop to the inconveniences ariſing from theſe erroneous ſentences of the Vice Admiralty Courts, I have the honor to ſignify to your Lordſhips the King's Pleaſure, that a communication of the doctrine laid down in the ſaid report ſhould be immediately made by your Lordſhips to the ſeveral judges preſiding in them, ſetting forth what is held to be the law upon the ſubject by the ſuperior tribunals, for their future guidance and direction.

I am, &c.

PORTLAND.

The Lord's Commiſſioners of the Admiralty.

Extract of the Advocate General's Report dated March 16, 1801.

I have the honor to report, that the ſentence of the Vice Admiralty Court appears to me erroneous, and to be founded in a miſapprehenſion or miſapplication of the principles laid down in the deciſion of the court of Admiralty referred to, without attending to the limitations therein contained.

The general principle reſpecting the colonial trade has, in the courſe of the preſent war, been to a certain degree relaxed in conſideration of the preſent ſtate of commerce. It is now diſtinctly underſtood, and it has been repeatedly ſo decided by the high court of appeals, that the produce of the colonies of the enemy may be imported by a neutral into his own country, & may be re-exported from thence even to the mother country of ſuch colony; and in like manner the produce and manufactures of the mother country may, in this circuitous mode, legally find their way to the colonies.—The direct trade however, between the mother country and its colonies, has not I apprehend been recogniſed as legal, either by his Majeſty's government or by his tribunal.

What is a direct trade, or what amounts to an intermediate importation into the neutral country, may ſometimes be a queſtion of ſome difficulty—a general definition of either, applicable to all caſes cannot be well laid down. The queſtion muſt depend upon the particular circumſtances of each caſe; perhaps the mere touching in the neutral country, to take freſh clearances, may properly be conſidered as a fraudulent evaſion and is in effect the direct trade; but the high court of admiralty has expreſsly decided (and I ſee no reaſon to expect that the court of appeal will vary the rules) that landing the goods and paying the duties in the neutral country, breaks the continuity of the voyage, and is ſuch an importation as legalizes the trade, although the goods be reſhipped in the ſame veſſel, and on account of the ſame neutral proprietors, and forwarded for ſale to the mother country.

A true copy from the files of the department of ſtate.

(Signed) JACOB WAGNER,
Chief Clerk.

Hudson, *October* 8.

Be it our weekly task,
To note the paſſing tidings of the times

A court of enquiry has been held on Captain William Bainbridge, for the loss of the Philadelphia frigate; and after a full hearing, he has been *honorably acquitted*.

Mr. Dickman, Post Master, at Greenfield, has been removed by Mr. Granger, P. M. G. and Ambroſe Ames appointed in his place. Crime of the one—*federalism*. Qualification of the other—*democracy*.

INSURRECTION AT ALGIERS.

We have accounts by the way of Salem, of an important inſurrection at Algiers, and that it continued to rage on the 3d July. A Bordeaux paper of the 1st of Auguſt, received by Capt. Bradford, contains the following article:

[Com. Adv.]

Tranſlated for the Boſton Palladium

Algiers July 4

No favorite, not even a Turk, ever enjoyed an influence over any Dey equal to that which the Jew Naftali Busnah had acquired over the preſent. He treated directly with the Agents of the different powers, and ſuffered them not to approach the Prince, whom he deceived day and night, by means of his creatures, and whom he governed entirely, by means of ſatisfying all his whims. Busnah diſtributed places, he created and depoſed the Beys or Governors of Provinces, with whom he always kept up a private correſpondence; he fixed the ſums they were to ſend to the Dey; he held the keys of the *Khazna*; he had monopolized all commerce, and ſuffered no competition; he governed the marine of Algiers, and that of all other ports of the kingdom; the corſairs ſailed only when he judged it expedient, and directed their courſes according to advices received by him from Europe, where he had numerous correſpondents; he took poſſeſſion of all prizes, without allowing them to be ſold at auction; he, in ſhort, violated all the ancient cuſtoms which are here ſacred laws. This ſyſtem was ſupported by tyranny, mixed with the moſt notorious meanneſs, but joined with much courage. A conſpiracy was formed againſt the government four years ago. A price was ſet upon Busnah's head and the pillage of his ſtores proclaimed. The prime miniſter had received, fifteen months ago ſeveral ſtrokes of the *yataghan*, even at his poſt; the Dey was attacked and dangerouſly wounded by four Turks; and Busnah was the object of theſe various outrages. Busnah himſelf a year ago, had miraculouſly eſcaped two ſtabs of a poignard, aimed at him by a Turk. He had not been terrified by any of theſe terrible warnings; he had paid no attention to the advice which had been given him; his inſolence on the contrary, had augmented and become, particularly for the laſt ſeven or eight months, inſupportable.

The indignation of the militia was extreme; the unprecedented ſcarcity that we ſuffered by reaſon of Busnah's ſending all the grain of the kingdom to the enemies of government; the revolts of the Province of Conſtantine, and that above all the moſt ſerious of Mascacra, originating from his exactions on the Beys could not fail of encreaſing it. The 29th of laſt month, at 7 o'clock in the morning, he was ſhot near the Dey's houſe with a piſtol, which a Turk named Yahia fired at him, ſaying, "*health to the Governor of Algiers.*" Some Noubadjies of the Prince's guard ran, and would have arreſted the aſſaſſin, who preſerved a firm countenance, and taking, in one hand the piſtol which remained charged, & in the other his yataghan, ſaid "*I have killed the miſerable Jew who has ſo long tyranniſed over you, you are all Jews like him, if you attempt to injure my perſon.*" The Noubadjies retired and the Turk went peaceably to his lodgings. Busnah was carried to his houſe, where he died three hours after.

Yahia confeſſed to his comrades the action he had committed, and aſked them if they were determined to defend him; he ſaid, that if they would not, he would fly to the mountains. They all ſwore to die rather than deliver him up. Deputations from the other bodies of militia came to him, and made the ſame oath. A great number of inhabitants imitated this example, and wiſhed to kiſs the hand choſen, as they ſaid by Providence to deliver their country from the monſter who had oppreſſed it. In the evening the Dey pardoned the aſſaſſin by ſending him his chaplet, according to cuſtom. It was neceſſary to accompany the body of Busnah with a numerous guard. The people were for burning it, and ſtoning thoſe who carried it. The 30th very early the militia iſſued from the barracks; they maſſacred all the Jews they could find in the ſtreets; they then went to the houſes and ſtores of Bushah, which they pillaged. The populace of the *Piskris* and *Khauis*, joined with the militia; they broke open the doors of all the Jews, and the plunder became general; they were encouraged by the cries of joy of the women in the ſtreets & on the terraces. After ſome hours of this dreadful havock, the Dey, whoſe guard had remained immoveable in the palace, diſpatched ſome members of the Divan to the barracks, who were ordered to ſay to the militia, that the Prince loved the Jews, as little as they, and that if they deſired it, he would only ſuffer to remain at Algiers thoſe who profeſſed the mechanical arts, the number of which was fixed by the convention anciently made by Barbaroſſa with the Hebrew nation.

This ſtep of the Dey had the effect to calm the militia, who retired quietly to their barracks. The Echouch's and the Noubadjies ſtopped the carnage and pillage by degrees, and acted as a police guard the remainder of the day. Government cauſed the dead bodies that were found in the ſtreets to be drawn by ſlaves to the place of *Babel Oude*, amidſt the acclamations of an immenſe crowd. Nothing occurred on the firſt inſt. excepting that the aſſaſſin of Busnah preſented himſelf in arms before the Palace of the Dey, ſaying he had been informed he was to be puniſhed, and was ready to ſubmit to the ſentence. The Prince ſent him for anſwer that his word was ſacred, and that he had nothing to

fear. The Jews carried their dead bodies from their houses to the burying places escorted by Cassabadjies. It appeared, however, certain that there were in the barracks many conspiracies forming to attack the palace and massacre the nobles. The difference of parties, and of opinions upon the person who should be chosen to govern, but above all the gold which was lavised without measure, caused these projects to miscarry. On the 2d inst. all the Jews were embarked which could be contained in an imperial ship then in port. The days of the 2d and 3d have been tranquil. The militia had it in their power to have stolen, and have been much offended that the excesses were attributed to a desire of pillage. They have returned freely every thing that had been carried to the barracks, It is in the houses of Moors and in the hands of the Piskris and Khails, who have carried them to the mountains, that all the riches of the Jews are secreted. Various accounts are given of the number of deaths, but it is not so considerable as was first imagined, that of the wounded is considerable. There were fourteen or fifteen thousand Jews at Algiers, who were rich in diamonds, pearls and jewels of all kinds. The most miserable jewess carried on her head a Sarsna of gold, which cannot be worth less than 500 dollars, these have all been taken from them. The losses of the Hebrew nation in this article are incalculable. The Aga has been beat a few days journey from Algiers. The new Bey has not been able to get into, and the old is still shut up in Oran. Amunition is sent by water and land. More than one thousand two hundred individuals, men, women and children have taken refuge, for the most part naked, in the house of the French Com. General, where His Majesty's flag has protected them. The government has caused it to be announced in the barracks, last night, that the Moors have intentions hostile to the Turks, and has engaged the militia not to lay down their arms. Is this a finesse in the government who wish to turn the attention of the militia from themselves? or is it the result of the bad news received from Porent? Be as it may, the government has this morning caused to be hung, at the gate of Bal-Azoin, three Moors, in whose houses it is pretended, arms and powder have been discovered The massacre and pillage of the Jews, at Belide, did not take place as has been reported.

BOSTON, SEPT. 27.

FROM FRANCE.

Yesterday arrived the brig Shipright, Dodk, in 47 days from Bordeaux. Capt. Dodk has politely furnished us with the following extract from his Log-Book, respecting the combined Fleet.

On the 16th Aug. at 4 A.M. moderate clear weather, wind N.E. by E. descried a Fleet bearing S.S.W. distance 4 leagues under easy sail—also a small ship bearing W.N.W distance 2½ leagues. A frigate and line of battle-ship gave us chase at 9, A.M. in lat. 44 3. long. 13. 18. West—was boarded from the latter, and found them to be French; could not learn where they were from nor their destination,—after examining our papers, they ordered us to steer N.W. all day and all night—the fleet was steering W.S.W. The small ship proved to be English, and from every appearance a Lisbon Packet, homeward bound, which they took, and after stripping of sails rigging, &c. set her on fire. The number of the fleet was thirty four.—16th at 2 P.M. the ships to windward, (five line of battle ships and a frigate all under English colours) bore up to join the fleet. At 7 P.M. lost sight of the fleet.—18th 9 P.M. was boarded by a Spanish privateer, treated politely and informed, that the above mentioned fleet was from Carunna and Vigo—and the small ship burnt was an English Lisbon Packet, bound home with much specie on board.

SALEM SEPT 27.

The impression made by the American arms upon Tripoli seems not to have had its proper effect upon the Bey of Tunis, who is represented to be a resolute, determined fellow. It will be recollected that our squadron while blockading Tripoli, took a Tunisian corsair with her two Neapolitan prizes, attempting to violate the blockade. This the Bey has affected to consider as an aggression against him, and and has continually demanded reparation from the United States or threatened them with war, and all attempts to settle the dispute have hitherto failed. A few days before Capt. Williams left Leghorn, a letter was received there from an officer on board the Essex frigate, written to his friend an American gentleman, at Leghorn, and dated at Messina, about the middle of July, stating that that frigate and a brig had just returned from Tunis, where they had been by order of the Commodore, to demand of the Bey an unequivocal determination with respect to the relations of peace & friendship with the United States; and that his answer confirmed by the oath by his beard, was that if the United States did not restore his corsair and her prizes in sixty days, he would make war upon them. This news excited alarm among the Americans at Leghorn, which was increased by the arrival of an imperial vessel from the Isle of Elba, reporting that two Tunisian chebecks were there bound on a cruize. The Tunisian coast is extensive, and has many bays and harbours, so that a blockade could not be so effectual against that power as against Tripoli, and her opportunities of giving annoyance would be much greater. However had the Bey been seriously determined on war, one would have thought he would have undertaken it. While we were engaged with Tripolitans, when it must have divided & weakened our force.

The condemnation of our vessels at Gibraltar, which were taken coming out of Cadiz, capt. Williams says, was much reprobated even by the British at that place. The vessels taken, had entered when there was no blockade, and were arrested in coming out. The case of one, as stated, was peculiarly hard: she was in the first place taken by the Spaniards, and carried into Cadiz, where the cargo was condemned as British property, and the freight paid the master in wine and salt; with these proceeds she was coming out of Cadiz, when she was taken by the British, sent into Gibraltar and there condemned vessel and cargo.

The conduct of the Spanish gun-boats in the gut of Gibraltar, towards Americans, continued to be extremely insulting and injurious. They board and plunder our vessels, and on the least opposition threaten the people with death. The master of the Java of this port, was threatened with a drawn cutlass at his throat. In short from the many instances of this kind which are related, it seems as if they considered the expected war between Spain & America as already begun.

Indeed from the aggressions of the French and English, the unsettled accounts with Spain on the score of their old depredations, and the recent renewal of the same scenes, and the dispute with the Bey of Tunis, our commerce seems to be in a hazardous state, and to demand all the skill of our government to extricate it from the difficulties in which it is involved.

ANOTHER CAPTURE.

On the 21st inst arrived at Nantucket the sloop Hawk, Capt. Starbuck, from Alexandria, who informed that on the 19th, he was boarded by the second mate of the ship Hamilton, Adams, (then in sight) from Bordeaux for New-York, who told him, the Hamilton, within 50 miles of Sandy Hook, was captured by the British sloop of war Busy, and ordered for Halifax. Capt. Adams was on board his own ship, and requested his owners in New-York might be informed of it through the medium of the papers. *N. Y. E. Post.*

The report of deaths by the fever in New-York, is unavoidably omitted. We are sorry to observe, however, that the sickness does not abate.

FRUITS OF FEDERAL NEGOCIATION.

The third Instalment for awards under the late British Treaty, amounting to upwards of 400,000 Pounds Sterling has been regularly paid in London.

COUNTERPART

under the present glorious administration. Mr. Pinckney has been for four years exerting his diplomatick skill at the Court of Spain and has obtained nothing but insult!!! *Repertory.*

From some hints in a late *Washington* paper it is highly probable the "*Vindicators of Mr.* JEFFERSON," will have a heavy run of business. *Boston Centinel.*

The Knell.

DIED,

In New-York, on the 15th ult. of the prevalent malignant fever, Mr. WILLIAM YOUNG, one of the proprietors of the "*Weekly Visitor,*" in the 28th year of his age.

Wreath.

FOR THE BALANCE.

THE TIMES.

[CONTINUED.]

THOSE times, when man to man could trust, are fled,
Like to the golden years among the dead.
But now behold an order new arise,
That brings democracy to ape the skies:
That treads on crowns, and heads of sceptred kings,
And spurns at life, as long forgotten things;
That gives to reason a wild field to range,
And fan for freedom, airy fantom's change.
As in Religion, all her new-light schemes,
Are in weak visions form'd or weaker dreams:
Then fancy's potent power plys well her part;
Bewilders first the head and then the heart;
The passions then congenial courses take;
New plans devise, and novel axioms make:
Which gender'd in mistake, last just so long,
As to convince mankind the whole was wrong.

Kings long o'er France by despotism sway'd:
Its freedom was but freedom's flitting shade.
In some fine writer's brain it might exist,
But show'd itself as objects in a mist:
A distant something 'twas, which each great man
Could well explain, but dare not lay a plan,
T' abridge the Prince, and make the People free,
And charm them with the sweets of Liberty.
Thy example set Columbia, for mankind,
Show'd slavery could exist but in the mind.
Their intercourse with us, their recent aid
For our sweet Independence well display'd,
Convinc'd that they by tyrants still were sway'd.
Here they saw realiz'd in all her charms
That Liberty which every bosom warms.
At home they saw a different scene of things;
Fell poverty, with all the dread it brings;
The king's unbounded right, the great man's sway,
The heavy taxes they were forc'd to pay,
Which took the peasants' earnings all away.
The laws despotic that embitter'd life,
The priests that could with God, set men at strife;
The Bastile's horrid dread, the Convent's gloom,
Were all, to souls elate, worse than the tomb.

Though nature in her stores, was ample here,
Gave products all profuse, to crown the year;
Nor less denied her gifts which sway the soul,
Where fancy flits, or reason holds controul.
Tho' beauteous landscapes charm, and smiling skies,
Taste, mirth and elegance in each breast arise,
These were untasted while they were not free,
Nor had like other nations, *Liberty*.
When to oppression indignity we add,
We make the subject's situation sad.
When great men frown on those of low estate,
They 'wake revenge, make misery more complete;
The native cheerfulness of soul is gone,
And the heart seems as petrified to stone.

No nation, like to France could boast the pow'r,
While want stung hard, to dance away the hour;
Mirth seem'd congenial, and for them was made,
Though long oppress'd, could woo her in the shade.
A point there is, to which men may arrive,
And forc'd beyond, they seldom seem to thrive.
In morals or in politicks the same—
Th' ideas scarce can prompt to merit fame,
If plenty, peace and competence 's acquir'd,
Till luxury and ind'lence are admir'd:
If tyrant's acts a nation hard pursue,
Despair, uneasiness and revenge ensue.
Then civil broils commence, suspicions rise;
On guilt and guiltless turns its hateful eyes:
The midnight caucus and cabals begin;
Th' ambitious, restless and the proud pour in.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Diversity.

THE two intended ARCH-WAYS, one for carriages, and the other for foot-passengers, *under* the Thames, from Rotherhith to the vicinity of London Docks, are about proceeding with great vigour. The principal Engineer is Mr. Robert Vazie. The management of this prodigious undertaking, for which an act of parliament has just received his Majesty's assent, could not be in better hands. As this ingenious artist is familiar with the Collieries in the North, *one of which is worked underneath, and quite across the bed of the* Tyne, he must be of course prepared to encounter all the difficulties which may oppose themselves. But the fact is, that from borings, and that complete disclosure of the sub-strata of the soil, which the construction of the London Docks has effectuated, there is not the slightest ground for apprehension. "These are Imperial Works, and worthy Kings."

SOME time ago, a sailor happened to be in a tavern in London, when the bells were ringing for church, asked what it was for? For church answered the landlord. "I believe I'll go, replied the sailor, but how must I behave?"—You must set down in the first vacant seat you see, and not speak until it is out, or they will turn you out. He walked up the aisle, leading to the pulpit, and seats himself along side of the clerk—who, as usual, when the first part of service was over, cried out *amen*. "Hush! hush! shipmate," whispered Jack, "or they'll turn us both out."

Mr. L****, who from a small beginning had acquired a large estate, wishing to appear above his neighbours, was determined to purchase a coach; for this purpose he went to Boston, but forgetting the name of the carriage, he enquired for an Elephant,—there was none to be had, he returned home. Being afterwards rallied for his mistake, he replied, "I never enquired for an Elephant, I know what an Elephant is, it is a *fish*."

The following smart crack *at Governor M'Kean is copied from the Oracle of Dauphin.* [*G. U. S.*]

"*M'Kean's repentance.*—Some say, that M'Kean has *repented*, and therefore ought to be put in governor. Pray, what did Judas surnamed Iscariot, do when he repented? Why, he did not claim an office, but went like an *honest fellow*, and hung himself."

Bon Mot for the Bar. Mr. Erskine being indisposed in the Court of King's Bench, told Mr. Jekyll that he had a pain in his bowels for which he could get no relief.—"I'll give you an infallible specific (replied the humorous barrister.) Get made an *Attorney-General*, my friend, and then you'll have *no bowels* at all."

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